





# THE EVENING NEWS

JOHN M. HOLLIDAY, PROPRIETOR  
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**TELEGRAPH NEWS.**

Ex-parish Judge Belden, of Terre Bonne, Louisiana, was shot and mortally wounded by Sheriff, the present parish judge, in a difficulty at Houma yesterday morning.

The Government yesterday awarded a half million of gold at from 116.64 1/2 to 116.65. The specie shipments to Europe to-day were \$1,300,000 in gold coin, and \$65,745 in silver bars.

The President has issued a proclamation extending the time of the duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims for six months, from and after the 22d of July, 1876.

The President and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Col. F. D. Grant and General Babcock, have arrived at Long Branch to spend the summer. L. E. Locky, Private Secretary to the President, remains in charge of the executive mansion at Washington.

After considerable skirmishing the resolution to refer the New Hampshire Senatorial matter to the Supreme court for decision was pressed to a vote and passed, yeas 180, nays 133, yesterday. Notice of a motion to reconsider was given and at 3 P. M. the House adjourned.

Secretary Delano has concluded to suspend the sale of Indian lands in Kansas till January 1, 1876. This action is taken upon the recommendations of General Ingalls, Commissioner Smith, and other prominent persons, in consequence of the suffering of the settlers by drought and grasshoppers.

United States Attorney Horner says that the silk smuggling cases involving Lawrence and others of New York, have been taken out of his hands by the Secretary of the Treasury. The silk merchants are uniting to protect themselves against the smugglers, and invite the co-operation of the merchants of other cities.

After a full investigation by the Treasury authorities, no clue has been obtained of a package containing over forty-seven thousand dollars, addressed to the Park Bank of New York, which was stolen from the Treasurer's office. The package, which was to have been sent by express, was missing when the clerks closed up the day's business.

In the Temperance Convention at Chicago the question of female suffrage was debated, but a resolution was defeated declaring women entitled to the elective franchise, by a vote of 78 to 32. Miss Dickinson made some remarks, at the conclusion of which she was loudly applauded. She urged that only political organization and temperance ballots could defeat the evil of intemperance.

Great fires are still raging in all parts of Pennsylvania. In the northern part of Monroe county, several lives were lost. The inhabitants of Locust Ridge, Evergreen, Stoddardsville, Gouldsboro and many lumbering settlements, were all driven from their homes, scores of which were laid in ashes. Hundreds of people saved only what clothing they wore. Families were driven for miles before the advancing conflagration through the forests and several old and feeble persons were burned to death.

The Rev. J. A. Debaun, who was appointed to attend the session of the Synod of the Church West, held at Fort Wayne, Indiana, May 19, reports to the General Synod of the Reform Church in session at Jersey City, that he met with assurances of hearty welcome and love for the brethren East, and expressions of hope that the two Synods would be united. Mr. Debaun wrote that while he would advise the continuance of the present friendly interchange of delegates, yet by reason of internal differences in the church West, he thinks a union practically impossible and unadvisable.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs held a short council with the Indians at their hotel yesterday, at which he again presented to them the reasons why they should sign the agreement accepting their right to hunt in Nebraska. The Indians declined to sign the agreement here at all, and said they would take it home and have it explained to their people. Chief Cloud urged that the six commissioners be appointed at once to go out with them, if possible, and on his part he nominated Todd Randall and Mr. Collins for two of the six. The Commissioner agreed that the stakes of the Nebraska line, which trouble the Indians so much, should be removed, and he said the President would take into consideration the appointment of commissioners.

The National Temperance Convention at Chicago adjourned yesterday, after passing the following resolution: Resolved, That the time has arrived to more fully consider the relations of the National Government, and its responsibility to the people, and we hereby ask the Forty-fourth Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia, and in the territories of the United States, and to prohibit their importation from foreign countries, to require total abstinence from all alcoholic beverages on the part of all officers and employees of the civil, military and naval services, and to initiate and adopt, for ratification by the several States of the Union, a constitutional amendment which shall make the traffic in alcohol as a beverage illegal throughout our national domain.

The miners' troubles have broken out afresh in Pennsylvania. The large crowds of men from Hazleton and vicinity, who left Hazleton the previous night, arrived in Mahoning City yesterday, compelling all to go with them to stop the working miners, that had resumed work since Monday last. There are about 1,000 men now marching from colliery to colliery, compelling all miners to stop work. A collision occurred at King, Tyler & Co.'s colliery, below the town. When the Sheriff, with a posse, ordered the rioters to disperse, one of their chiefs replied that they could not drive them away. At the same time a man fired upon the shaft. The firing then became general, the rioters firing a volley on the citizens, who were greatly outnumbered, the miners also having the advantage of being on a hill-side. Two hundred shots were fired by both parties. The sheriff, finding himself overpowered, retreated to the town and reorganized his force, the citizens volunteering, and every firearm to be taken into requisition. He also telegraphed for military aid. The policemen and two citizens were wounded. Eight of the rioters were wounded and carried away, one of them killed. After the firing ceased the rioters formed in line and marched defiantly through the town, headed by music. Of the 2,000 men who were down in the valley, 1,000 returned and then, forming into small squads, dispersed in different directions.

The marriage of Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan and Miss Rucker, daughter of Brevet Major D. H. Rucker, assistant Quartermaster

General, was celebrated at the house of the bride's parents, No. 504 Michigan avenue, Chicago, at 8:30 o'clock last evening. The wedding was very quietly and plainly conducted, only friends and comrades belonging to the army being present with their families. The following were invited and were present with the exception of President Grant, who reluctantly asked to be excused on account of the pressure of public business. Mrs. Grant, Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, and Mrs. Belknap; Gen. and Mrs. Babcock; Gen. Sherman, general of the army, and Mrs. Sherman, general of their wives; Gen. Van Vliet, chief quartermaster of the department of Missouri, and Mrs. Van Vliet; Gen. Pope, of the department of the Gulf; Gen. Terry, department of Dakota; Gen. Ord, of the department of Texas; Gen. Crooke, of the department of the Plate and Mrs. Crooke; Gen. E. McGeary, commissioner general of subsistence, Washington; Gen. Perry, chief quartermaster of the department of the Plate. The bride dress was of white gros grain silk, softened by tulle, a veil, also of tulle, fastened with orange flowers. Her ornaments were diamond solitaire ear rings, gold necklace with solitaire pendant, and gold bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. There were no bridesmaids.

The government is now located for the summer at Long Branch.

The work of administering the affairs of the nation goes on by the sad sea waves.

The Indians at Washington do not make that treaty disposing of the Black Hills, with any great alacrity.

PROBABLY the committee on printing has made a private contract to perpetuate the German printing swindle.

The Council Committee on Printing ought to make a secret contract with the German papers. It will not cost over \$5,000 a year.

The revenue of the Suez Canal is now over \$6,000,000 per annum, which would indicate that it is a success. The expense of maintaining it is very great.

The quiet simplicity and lack of ostentation about Gen. Sheridan's wedding yesterday was refreshing. The parents of the young lady are evidently people of refinement and sense. There was none of the Grant and Sherman showiness.

St. Louis has the same sort of financial management we have had. Her revenue last year was \$2,790,926.26; her expenditures, \$3,975,508.09; deficit, \$1,184,578.83. Method of making up deficit—borrowing. Present debt, over \$20,000,000. Future debt, at that rate, incalculable.

The Southern Prison imbroglio is settled at last. Col. Shuler has resigned the Wardenship and A. J. Howard, of Jeffersonville, has been elected. Col. Shuler has made a most excellent officer, having managed the convicts with remarkable success. Under his control the discipline and treatment in the prison has vastly improved.

The railroad war affects the stocks of the combatting companies. On April 15th Baltimore & Ohio stock with the semi-annual dividend of five per cent. sold at 185 1/2. With the dividend off it sold last week as low as 165 and is now offered at 170, a decline of nearly eleven per cent. At the same time Pennsylvania Central stock was worth 55 and is now selling at 49 1/2, a decline about equal to that of its competitor.

Is it because the policy holders in a mutual life insurance company have no rights that the officers are bound to respect, that the investigation asked for by the policy holders of the Franklin Life Insurance Company has not been made? Or is it because the Secretary, who elects the Board of Directors, dislikes to have the affairs of the company subjected to the scrutiny of a committee of investigation that owe him no allegiance? Or is it because the condition of the company's affairs is such that the officers are afraid to have it known?

By a paragraph published in the city news it will be seen that an arrangement has been made for the completion of Woodruff Place according to the original plans. This requires the sale of fifty lots on terms which seem very reasonable. A number have already been taken. This work has been of very great advantage to the city, it has been talked about far and wide, and if completed will be a very valuable feature. The whole public is interested in it. The location of the Place and the grand scale upon which it was planned have done a great deal towards advancing the price of property in the eastern part of the city, and its completion will maintain the prices, if it does not advance them further. As a help and credit to the city the Place should be completed and there are certainly enough willing and enterprising citizens here to aid in the work, especially when there is no chance of losing by it.

The New York Herald is offended with the Vice-President's jaunt over the country and really speaks unkindly of him after this fashion:

There must be some very profound meaning in the jauntings and sojournings of Henry Wilson. He is like the wind which blows where it listeth and no man knoweth whence it cometh or whither it goeth. A fortnight ago he was at the death-bed of Breckinridge. A week later he was in Tennessee and Arkansas. At last accounts he was at Leavenworth, Kansas, and we are told he even consented to become the guest of Senator Caldwell. Why all this uneasy going from State to State and town to town? Why this consorting with all sorts of people? Why those oracular speeches uttered in private but intended for the public? Clearly Mr. Wilson has made up his mind to get well and become a candidate for the Presidency. He would scarcely go to all this bother unless he had some such design upon his admiring countrymen. Indeed, we shall not forgive him on any other terms. If Henry Wilson is not a Presidential candidate he has no business to be going up and down the country, sitting by the bedside of the dying Breckinridge, bowing with all his native dignity and urbanity to Mrs. Jefferson Davis and disturbing all his countrymen and countrywomen of their rest.

There is no occasion for such surmising. Of course he is a candidate and has been for twenty years. But he will have to content himself with being right, for he never will be President.

The flood has not subsided sufficiently yet to permit a computation of the damage wrought. It will be months before this can be ascertained, and it probably never will be known accurately. It was one of those extraordinary affairs, which comes once in a lifetime; a calamity unthought of, which sweeps down with a suddenness that defies prevention at the moment. But it has not been unexpected by some who, knowing the topography of the city and surrounding country, the levels of the various localities and the old courses of the streams during freshets, thought a repetition of the old flood of 1847 might be seen some day, notwithstanding the changes which have occurred. There is no reason why there may not be such another, or even more disastrous flood next year, or the year after. Indeed, there is certain to be if such a heavy fall of rain comes again. No matter how the stream may dwindle away or the country become improved, such a rain-fall will fill it bank-full and over. Manifestly, then, it is the part of wisdom to be prepared. Had there been wisdom in the past the city would have been prepared for this one. The main body of water came according to general testimony from Fall Creek above the Howland farm, breaking over the banks there and getting into an old bayou, thence emptying into the old Fletcher swamp in the car works addition and beyond. Engineer J. W. Brown says that a dike built at this point, as was urged several years ago, would have saved the city in all probability. The point should be guarded and the State ditch should be kept clear to afford an outlet, if the water does come. Much of the trouble is due to carelessness below, as well as the neglect of leaving such a place open above. The culvert over the ditch at the fair grounds was not large enough, and an eye witness says the water above it was at least two feet higher than below. The new outlet for the creek near the Michigan street bridge is also thought to have impeded the flow of water and the numerous bridges certainly did. The matter should be carefully investigated and that immediately. We may not have another such flood for forty years, and we may have one next week. It must be prevented, however, from inflicting any such damage as this has done, and the Council and County Commissioners should act at once.

The loss of the city advertising seems too much for The News to bear. Indeed, it seems determined not to give up the job, and is publishing the city advertising still, although its contract for the work has expired. The News certainly has no authority for the publication, and the Sentinel merely replies to its neighbor's ugly epithets with the remark that it never attempted any such piece of sneak thievery, and never will. The City Clerk has been notified by a member of the Printing Committee that a contract has been made with the Sentinel, but the Clerk continues to hand the work to The News, and The News continues to accept it, logically reasoning that a majority of the Printing Committee, and a contract, are not sufficient to give the work to the Sentinel, but that the favor of the Clerk, and no contract at all, are sufficient to give it to The News.—[Sentinel.]

We are unable to tell which is the greatest, the impudence or the ignorance of the Sentinel. Still assuming that its private agreement made with a majority of the committee gives it the city printing, it now accuses The News of stealing its work. Such sublime assurance should not go unrewarded, and if combined with even a modicum of honesty ought to achieve great success. But it is our painful duty to inform it that The News has a contract with the city, which was made not by a committee, but by the Council, and for a term of one year. Whenever a successor is duly elected and the term has expired The News will cheerfully give up the small amount which seems of such vast importance and necessity to the Sentinel. It intends, however, to complete its contract, which had not expired at the date of the last advertisement received, the Sentinel to the contrary notwithstanding. When that is done we shall be pleased to see the Sentinel get the work, but we want to see it done fairly and openly. If a committee has the right to make contracts of all kinds, the Council as a body is pretty well shorn of power. The committee can do everything. The Sentinel quotes from the general ordinance fixing the duties of committees to show that the Printing Committee has the right to fix the prices and numbers of advertisements, but there is nothing in that ordinance which says the committee shall choose the printer, and unless authorized by the Council to make a specific contract, it cannot do so. The precedent the Sentinel is trying to justify is a bad one, and may be injurious in the future. No one grudges the Sentinel the work. The prices are reasonable, but it is the method by which they are fixed we object to. The secret, sneaking manner in which it is done savors of trickery and shyness, and a paper professing so much honor as the Sentinel does, ought to be ashamed of its part in the business.

## THE END.

It is quite funny, in spite of the terrific character of the subject, to think of the variety of ways in which science, or scientists rather, propose to bring our world to its death and dissolve

"Is cloud capped towers, its gorgeous palaces, Its solemn temples"

and other things of more or less value deposited in it. It is true one can hardly expect theorists to agree about anything much better than religionists, no two of whom ever did agree throughout on all points of history and faith, but then it can not be unreasonable to think that some better diagnosis of our planetary diseases might be achieved than that which freezes it to death, burns it to death, starves it to death, "bursts" it open and lets its melted bowels out, turns it upside down and pours

the oceans over it in the whirl, and loosens it from the sun's "apron string" and sends it wandering around through black space with the moon like a blind beggar and his dog. Can't they agree on something? Professor Clifford, of The News noted in the item yesterday, insists that the sun is consuming itself in its protracted effort to warm up his family, and sooner or later, two hundred thousand or ten millions of years hence, will burn itself out, and then the earth and all the planets must freeze. It will be a pretty serious change for us, who at ninety millions of miles are right at the corner of the fire place, as it were, but it can't make much difference to our bigger brothers who are further away. The sun is little warmer or brighter than a big star to Uranus and Neptune, and if it should go out they would feel the change about as an Esquimaux does when the weather makes him eat ten pounds of blubber at a meal instead of eight, and pull his fur hood clear over his head instead of down to the tips of his ears. Well, the sun is to burn itself up as the ambitious lightning bug burned his tail, and leave the world to freeze on the ashes.

But here comes in Prof. Proctor and says that the orbit of the earth is very slightly contracting and in a few millions of years, precisely, it will contract so far that our year won't be longer than Mercury's and that means, of course, getting as close to the sun as Mercury; and that means combustion, a holocaust of all our thirteen hundred millions of people and as many more as may be added during the time we are getting down to that point; and finally an evaporation or dissipation of the whole planet, by the intense heat, into the primordial fire mist or "incandescent vapor," to speak scientifically, out of which the earth and all the planets were formed. By way of compromising these conflicting modes of wiping us out of the universe, Prof. Winchell enters and says that the denudation of the earth's soil, caused constantly and extensively by our rivers, must in a few millions of years, more or less, completely strip the rocks and leave us nothing to live on. That don't end the world, to be sure, but it will be very likely to end the people, and when it does they won't care much whether the world remains or not. This is the starvation catastrophe. Now the Right Reverend Dr. Cox insists that we are to die like Judas, by the bursting of our abdominal cavity and the flood of internal fire and lava that will pour out of the gape. A French philosopher, however, provides for putting all the fire out by so accumulating ice around the South Pole as to compel a reversal of the earth's inclination to the elliptic, and in turning over the water of the oceans, must change its location, and the effect of which will be much such another freshet as Noah launched the first "broad horn" in. Still another theory is the exact contrary of Prof. Proctor's. It is that our orbit is expanding slowly, and in time will stretch so enormously that our year will be as long as Jupiter's, Neptune's, a long comet's, and then nobody can guess what will happen, whether we shall freeze, burn, starve, or drown. It would be satisfactory to all intelligent men if these doctors could, or would tell us what is the matter with the earth, and what she is likely to die of finally.

## STATE NEWS.

Miss Emma Burnett is literary editor of the South Bend Tribune.

Small pox is spreading in Evansville, as a result of locating the pest house too near to other buildings.

The people of Sullivan county are elated over the fact that the funds needed for the construction of the East and West railroad have been secured.

Chauncey Young, a festive night watchman of Terre Haute, got tired of his family. Mrs. Thomas Copeland, with a similar incumbrance, found herself similarly unhappy and the two ran away to sympathize with each other, and have not since returned.

Mr. Walter Viele, of Evansville, went fishing some time since, and lost an \$800 diamond stud. A day or two ago it turned up in the possession of a tramp, who sold it for \$12, and it found its way to the rightful owner. The tramp claimed to have received it from his brother in New Orleans.

Burglars entered the store of John Harrison, at Clayton, on Wednesday night and took away nearly a thousand dollars worth of goods and sixty-five dollars in money. They effected an entrance by boring off the lock, and seemed well posted concerning the locality of the lightest and costliest goods. No clue to the burglars has been obtained.

The Board of Directors of the southern prison met yesterday afternoon. Hill and Kelgwin recognized Dr. Hammond as a legal director, leaving Munson out. Colonel Shuler then presented his resignation as Warden to take effect June 15, on account of the failure of his health. A. J. Howard, late City Treasurer of Jeffersonville, was elected Warden to fill the vacancy. Captain Craig, of Martin county, will be elected Deputy Warden. Dr. Sherrod, of Orange county, and Dr. McClure, of Clark, are candidates for physician.

Judge Mellett, of the Henry County Circuit Court, who occupied the bench of the Wayne County Court last week, has rendered his decision in the somewhat celebrated case of "The City of Richmond vs. Jeremiah Hadley." The defendant was formerly Treasurer of the Richmond School Board. During the term of his service he received a sum variously estimated at from \$2,000 to \$5,000 as interest on school fund money. To recover this interest suit was instituted against Mr. Hadley by the city in the name of the School Board. The case was tried before the Judge, and was ably argued by counsel. The Judge in his decision held that the city is entitled to the interest (over \$1,900) which came into Mr. Hadley's hands through the County Treasurer, as it was his duty to account for that the same as for the principal. Mr. Hadley proposes to appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

## Resignation.

To be resigned when ill betide, Patient when favors are denied, And pleased with blessings given; This, this alone is wisdom's part, This is that essence of the heart, Whose fragrance smells to heaven.

## "Let's Play!"

Oh! the bliss and wise little children, What sensible things they say! When they can't have the things they wish for, They take others and cry: "Let's play!"

"Let's play" that the chaffs are big coaches, And the sofa a railroad car, And that we are all taking journeys, And traveling ever so far.

"Let's play" that this broken old china Is a dinner-set rare and fine, And our tin cups filled with water Are goblets of milk and wine!

"Let's play" every one of our dolls Is alive and can go out to walk, And keep up long conversations With us if we want to talk.

"Let's play" that we live in a palace, And that we are the queens and kings; "Let's play" we are birds in a tree-top, And can fly about on wings.

"Let's play" that we are school-keepers And grown people come to our school; And then punish them all most soundly If they break but a single rule.

Oh! the blessed and wise little children, What sensible things they say, And we might be happy as they are, If we would be happy their way.

What odds 'twixt not having and having, When we have lived out our day! Let us borrow the children's watchword— The magical watchword, "Let's play!" —[Helen Hunt.]

## "SORAPS."

More than one-half the population of the world lives in Asia.

Cotton seed is becoming one of the principal exports of Egypt.

Iron is now rolled into sheets not much thicker than gold leaf.

The French arsenals are turning out a thousand rifles a week.

Whoever learns to stand alone must learn to fall alone.—[Auerbach.]

The London cremationists have found it impossible to start their company.

One cent pays the postage on The Evening News to any place in the United States.

It is a strange fact that when people indulge in high words they use low language.

One of the uninitiated says he supposes that Masons are only a higher sort of hod-fellows.—[N. Y. World.]

One hundred and twenty Englishmen will go to Kansas on a buffalo hunt next month. Buffalo Bill will have them in his charge.

In Great Britain alone there are reckoned 13,000 fossil specimens of animals and plants that have died out in course of time, against 4,000 living species.

Two women have taken a contract to furnish iron fencing for Capitol square, Carson, Nevada, and are to receive \$5,000 in gold when the fence is delivered.

A visitor to the jail incidentally mentioned that this was a backward spring. "I should say it was," proclaimed a discouraged prisoner. "Here is the 20th of May and we haven't had green peas yet."—[Danbury News.]

The newly created Roman prince, Edmond d'Achery, is said by a contemporary to be a direct descendant of Peter the Hermit. Which seems to be a rather unkind thing to rake up against him if it is true.

Propos to the Pope's eighty-fourth birthday, the Voce della Verita says:—"His elastic step, serene brow, bright eye, ready word, robust voice and unfailing memory show that in him the laws of nature have been set aside."

The Cooperstown Journal says they hatch fish in China by putting "the necessary spawn" in "an empty hen's egg." Dear, dear! Just to think of an empty hen laying an egg simply to have fish hatched in it!—[Inter-Ocean.]

The Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions says that if the money contributions continue to fall off the question will soon be, "Has not the mission work of the church outrun the giving disposition of the church?"

Boston, in commemoration of its centennial, proposes to decorate Bunker Hill Monument and other prominent points with calcium lights which may be "seen sixty or seventy miles at sea," with the cheering probability of luring a few foreign vessels on to shipwreck.

"Darwin has an income of \$20,000 per year, all because he believes his grandfather was a gorilla." It strikes us that if he were a man of proper feeling, he would prefer to believe that his grandfather was a gentleman, even though the belief should afford him no income at all.—[Courier Journal.]

English tourist (in Ireland).—"Tell me, waiter, at what hour does the first train leave for Clonmel?" Waiter.—"Is it the furst thraun, sor? I'm not rightly shure. The noine thraun up used to lave at half past noine, but faix it goes at tin now, and there's no furst thraun now at all at all. But I'll ax at the barn, sor!"

"Did you like the sermon, love?" asked a pious wife of a heathen husband on their way home from church. "Well, my dear, to tell the truth," he said, "I didn't pay much attention to the sermon, but from the sweat expression of the parson's face, I should say he was a man who wouldn't have to be asked twice to take a drink."

One night, while sitting before his camp fire, so the story goes, Gen. Sherman remarked to an officer with whom he was conversing: "I am a much brighter man than Grant; I can see things quicker than he can, and know more about books than he does, but I'll tell you where he beats me, and where he beats the world, he don't care a cent for what he can't see the enemy doing, but it scares me like hell."

George Grant, founder of the Victoria Colony in Kansas, is the owner of a farm which embraces the whole county of Ellis, is larger than any dukedom of Europe, and contains 576,000 acres. Mr. Grant devotes himself principally to stock raising. He has just wintered 7,000 sheep, and is the owner of the thoroughbred stallion Flodden, valued at \$25,000, the father of which won the Derby race in 1850. He has \$250,000 invested in stock.

A cremation company is about to be established in Zurich, Switzerland. The shares are to be twenty francs each, and the undertaking starts with the support of 500 of the inhabitants. A piece of land in a cemetery has been given to the company, and upon

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38

W. WASHINGTON ST.

this it proposes to erect a furnace, a mortuary, a chapel, a room for urns, etc. It is estimated that the cost will be \$50,000 francs. The statutes of the company have been drawn up and submitted to the Government for authoritative sanction before operations can be commenced.

Gambling for enormous stakes still continues in the miniature kingdom of Monaco. At the saloon of M. Le Blanc, an American is said to have lost recently \$120,000, and a Russian Princess \$1,500,000, at which she went raving mad. A Scotch Duke won \$60,000 in less than half an hour, and lost all that and a great deal more before the end of the same day. There were three cases of suicide within a week, owing to disastrous losses. The Prince of Monaco receives a yearly rental of \$150,000 for the saloon, and hence he is not disposed to disturb it.

## The Insane Ex-Emperor.

[Brussels Letter.]  
The ex-Emperor Carlotta believes herself to be continually surrounded by beings of another sphere, with whom she converses. She never utters a word to any of her servants or attendants. Her sister-in-law, the Queen of the Belgians, comes once a month to visit her, in company with her physician. The ex-Emperor receives them with cold courtesy. The physician asks after her health. "I'm very well," she replied, and turning away, walks out of the room. She manages her whole establishment, which is worthy of her exalted rank, at the palace of Lacken, by letter. There is a mosaic table in one of the grand saloons on which every day she lays down her commands in writing. These notes are taken by the servants at a regular hour and duly attended to. She draws up every day the menu of her table, composing it with good gastronomic judgment, and dines with a good appetite. By accident any dish which she orders is not served, she makes a note of the fact the next day, but never with one word of complaint. She is very careful with her toilette and dresses with all her old taste and distinction, dressing her own hair and dressing it in the flat bandeau which were fashionable when she last saw her husband and was with him in the dark hours that preceded the bloody eclipse and midnight of Queretaro. Her femme de chambre is never admitted to her toilette; but after preparing her bath and her dresses leaves the room to come back only in the morning. When the weather is fine she walks in the park—always at 11 o'clock, always along the same path, and with a very rapid step. Of course she is carefully watched by invisible sentinels, but she has never manifested any disposition to suicide. She plays exquisitely on the piano, and passes hours in that way. She paints and draws also extremely well, and still keeps up this art. The marked feature of her case is the absolute horror which she shows of all company but that of her visions and her memories.

## Witch Superstition in Newport, Ky.

[Newport news in Cincinnati Commercial.]  
For the past three or four weeks a German, living on South Front street, has been bothered, as he says, with witches, who have infested his bed and troubled him so that he could not sleep on it. He tried it three or four times with the same success, and invariably had to resort to a lounge for rest. Finally his wife concluded to unravel the mystery by ripping open the feather tick to see what was inside, when she found in the middle a feather wreath about an inch thick, put together in the most skillful manner, and another one partially completed. She immediately informed the priest of her church, who told her that she must boil the wreaths and then burn them, and that the person placing them there would have to come to their house and the witches would then disappear. She did so, and while the feathers were being burned a female relative of the bewitched German, who had not spoken to him for six years, appeared on the scene, became very sociable, and wanted to borrow his horse and buggy. This was at once proof positive that the priest had predicted truthfully, and that he was possessed of a certain degree of omniscience. Since then the bewitched German has had no manifestations of witches in his house.

## Severe Inoculation with Ink.

In one of the schools in Bowdoinham, Me., on Monday, one of the scholars was pricked with a pen having ink upon it, by another boy. The wound soon began to pain him, and he is now in a critical condition, the pain being so severe he is kept under the influence of ether all the time.



# DRESS GOODS!

STILL ANOTHER REDUCTION!

## NEW YORK STORE, JUNE 3d.

Our whole stock of CAMEL'S HAIR PLADS reduced nearly one-half.

Camel's Hair Plads, 25c; reduced from 50c.  
Camel's Hair Plads, 30c; reduced from 60c.  
Camel's Hair Plads, 40c; reduced from 80c.  
Silk and Wool Plads, 40c; reduced from 80c.  
Silk and Wool Plads, 50c; reduced from 100c.  
Silk and Wool Plads, 60c; reduced from 120c.  
Silk and Wool Plads, 70c; reduced from 140c.  
Silk and Wool Plads, 80c; reduced from 160c.  
Silk and Wool Plads, 90c; reduced from 180c.  
Silk and Wool Plads, 100c; reduced from 200c.

PETTIS, DICKSON & CO.

Indianapolis Savings Bank

Removed to No. 66 East Market Street.  
Set earnings paid to depositors. Open Mondays and Saturdays till 3 p. m.

W. E. JACKSON, President.  
JOHN W. RAY, Secretary.

## PHENIX

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Assets, \$10,500,000.

E. F. FOSBEND, President; J. F. Burns, Secretary.

J. M. Holcomb, Assistant Secretary.

E. S. FOLSOM, : : : General Agent.

Agents wanted on satisfactory terms. Apply to Gen'l Agent, Talbot's Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

C. H. FORBY,

TRUNK

And Traveling Bag Factory 115 S. Illinois St.

Just Received!

New Ornaments and Jewelry.

Jet and feathered Bangle, Pearl Slides and Buckles, Navy Blue Ornaments, Jet and Gilt Hat Ornaments, Back Combs, Hair Crimpers and Pocket books.

The above goods must be sold at once. We shall give splendid bargains to all who may call. We are also offering great bargains in Suits, Baby Cloaks, Black Shawls and Ribbons.

We manufacture all kinds of Hair Goods better and cheaper than any other house in the city; we warrant all our work as the best.

BOSTON STORE,

BOSTON STORE.

THE EVENING NEWS

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

CITY NEWS.

Persons Leaving the City

For the summer can have The Evening News sent to them for fifty cents per month, postage prepaid. The address may be changed as often as desirable.

The School Board meets in regular session this evening.

Dr. Day has returned from Nevada, whither he went to bury a brother.

During May \$66,538 51 were realized from sales at the Union Depot ticket office.

The Emerald Beneficial Association celebrates its third anniversary Sunday, June 6.

The remains of a drowned man, partially decomposed, floated past the city yesterday.

Henry Washburn, alias Allison, has been returned to Hartford city as a jewelry thief.

W. W. Johnston has commenced building a \$14,000 residence on North Meridian street.

Payne, the pedestrian, gives an exhibition walk at the State Fair grounds to-morrow afternoon.

A funeral procession could not reach Crown Hill cemetery yesterday owing to high water.

It is probable the City Council will accompany the Emmett Guards to Louisville on the 9th inst.

The money till of grocer Keller, opposite the Court House, was ineffectually operated on last evening.

The California Street, Fifth Presbyterian and Fayette Street Sunday School picnic together next Friday.

"Romanism and Republicanism" is the subject of Dr. Dean's discourse at Plymouth Church Sabbath morning.

The case of John Williams, an alleged watch thief, has gone to the Grand Jury, which meets Monday next.

The O'Connell centennial, on the 6th of August, will be very generally observed by the Irish element of this city.

The W. C. T. U. held no meeting yesterday as most of the officers are in attendance upon the Chicago convention.

The contract for the rebuilding of the amphitheater on the Exposition grounds has been awarded to J. J. Owens.

A. D. Pratt has returned from Kansas, bringing with him some specimen of grass-hoppers in that region of the country.

Water was turned into the mains on Noble Ohio and New Jersey streets yesterday, giving supply to nineteen new fire plugs.

The case of Churchman against Martin, regarding attorneys fees in promissory notes has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

Joseph H. Carch, Daniel Cantrell, Peter P. Cookingham and John Scott have been elected trustees of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.

Information has been received at this point, that John E. Sibbold whose whereabouts is unknown has fallen heir to a legacy in Scotland.

A child of John Wessler, on East Washington street, was severely bitten by a vicious dog yesterday, and the animal was afterward killed by an officer.

The Female Reformatory sewer has been found to be inadequate to carry off water, and the city will be asked to enlarge it about forty inches. The institution has now 138 inmates.

Jim Stevens, arrested for personating an officer and carrying concealed weapons, by officers Hughes and Laners, has been acquitted by the Mayor, and now threatens a suit for false imprisonment.

Articles of association of the Lake Erie & St. Louis Railway have been filed with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is fixed at \$5,000,000. John Lee, of Crawfordsville, has been elected president of the contemplated road.

If a body has to be wrecked when out buggy-riding in front of the No. 4 engine house is a beautiful place. The ready assistance of the fire boys yesterday afternoon prevented what otherwise might have been a serious accident.

The Tony Pastor combination closed to an overwhelming house last night, and to-day departed for Louisville, leaving pleasing recollections behind. Their coming here was gratifying to them pecuniarily, and satisfactory to the many hundreds who witnessed the two performances.

During the month of May the mail matter delivered and collected at this point makes the following exhibit: Mail letter delivered, 214,659; mail postal cards delivered, 27,450; local letters delivered, 21,812; local postal cards delivered, 19,812; newspapers, etc., delivered, 3,403; letters collected, 133,376; postal cards collected, 44,790; newspapers collected, 13,901.

Young hoodlums, acting Virginia avenue characteristics clustered in the upper gallery of the Academy last night, and with cat-calls and whistlings, signified their approbation or disapprobation of the several features of the program. As Dan Macaulay is more or less a martinet in discipline, 'tis a wonder that he permits these annoyances.

The Attorney General is in a quandary as to whether school property in incorporated towns, which by the township being under the town had been incorporated, was under the control of the township trustee or the authorities of the town. Judge Gregory, in an opinion, held that when such a transition was made the property passed under control of the town corporation, while Judge Denny has more recently decided to the contrary.

Colored Orphan Asylum.

The fourth annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Indianapolis Asylum for Friendless Colored Children, was held yesterday at which the President, Mrs. Jane Trueblood, reported that during the past year 94 children have been cared for, 43 have been homes secured, 6 deaths have occurred, two were transferred to the City Hospital, one boy was sent to the House of Refuge, three ran away, leaving 39 inmates in the Asylum at present.

The Treasurer, Mary Carter, submitted her report which indicated the receipts for the past year to have been \$3,738.37 and expenditures \$3,233.10, leaving a balance on hand of \$505.27.

The following named constitute the officers for the ensuing year: President—Jane Trueblood. Vice Presidents—Esther Blair and Fannie Townsend.

Secretary—Mary T. Pyle.

Treasurer—Mary Carter.

Corresponding Secretary—Carrie E. R. Evans.

Board of Managers—Anna Morris, Catherine C. Johnson, Lizzie Hadley, Jimmie Taylor, Josephine Stanley, Delitha B. Harve, John Johnson, Tacey Hadley, Melinda Jessup, Mary Hunt, Doria Woolen, Achsah Kenyon and Hannah Lawrence.

Directors—William Hadley, William L. Pyle, Barnabas Coffin, John Carter, Solomon Blair, Joseph Morris, Allen Hadley, John W. Johnson and Addison Coffin.

WOODRUFF PLACE.

The Plan Devised for its Completion—Fifty Helpers Needed.

Mr. James O. Woodruff, the enterprising originator of the Woodruff Place idea, has succeeded in making an arrangement by which the property will be improved according to the plans, and if his proposal meets with the favor it deserves, another year will see the work accomplished. For this the sale of fifty lots is necessary. If that number can be disposed of means will be forthcoming to finish the Place. Mr. Woodruff proposes to sell these lots at very low figures, sixty dollars a foot, which in comparison with property upon streets equally well improved and at nearly the same distance from the center, is considered by good judges a very reasonable price. If the property is improved it will be worth more. It is not the lot but the improvement. The terms are very easy, long time being given. The contract made is as follows:

1. The purchaser of each lot to pay to Harmon Woodruff for the same \$4,800, as follows:

a. Assume incumbrance on said lot, consisting of two mortgage bonds, and interest from January 20, 1875, of \$1,000 each, dated July 20, 1874, payable the 10th day of July, 1879, with semi-annual interest.

b. The balance, consisting of \$2,800, by a note payable in bank in Indianapolis ten years from July 1st, 1875, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable annually, secured by mortgage.

II. The foregoing agreement is upon these conditions:

1. All incumbrances other than said bonds, shall be removed and a good title furnished.

2. Said notes are to be deposited in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, to be delivered to Harmon Woodruff, or his order, upon the completion of the improvement on Woodruff Place, as follows:

a. The stone fence to be completed as begun across the north end, with iron gates, and stone or iron fence with gates, on the north end.

b. The block pavements to be completed on all the avenues, sidewalks of brick, artificial stone or asphalt, on either side of each avenue, and on the cross streets and along Michigan street and Clifford avenue in front of Woodruff Place.

c. The gas and water mains to be laid in the East avenue, with two rows of gas posts and lamps.

d. Ten fire hydrants and three fountains, equal in cost to those now on the Center avenue, to be placed on the Center avenue.

e. The center plat of said East avenue to be graded, and statutory and vases, similar in value to those now on the other avenues, to be placed thereon.

f. All improvements to be completed within one year from July 1st, 1875.

g. A further portion of said subscription, the said Harmon Woodruff is to make a donation of \$2,000 to the Indianapolis Street Railway Company, when said Company shall extend its tracks along the line of Clifford avenue to the east line of Woodruff Place.

This arrangement has only been completed a few days, and Mr. Woodruff is meeting with great encouragement. Among the purchasers are Joseph W. Bugbee, John B. Cleveland, E. S. Alvord, R. J. Briggs, Albert Reimer, W. I. Ripley, A. W. Mothershead, M. M. Deftrees, T. O. N. Morris, John E. Thomas, R. Richter, Judge Logan, (two lots), W. P. Stemm and W. W. Caldwell. The completion of this work will be of great value to the city generally, and particularly to property in the east end, while the opportunity to procure handsome houses with all conveniences at such prices, has certainly never been offered here before.

WEATHER REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4-7 A. M.

Chicago, Ill. 68 SW fair

Cincinnati, O. 68 SE cloudy

Fort Gibson, 77 SE cloudy

Fort Sully, 46 E fair

Indianapolis, 61 S clear

Kokuk, Iowa, 60 SE cloudy

Lafayette, Wis. 51 NE cloudy

Leavenworth, Kan. 77 SE cloudy

Louisville, Ky. 68 S fair

Memphis, Tenn. 70 SE fair

Nashville, Tenn. 73 N fair

New Orleans, La. 61 cloudy

North Platte, 61 cloudy

Omaha, Neb. 62 cloudy

St. Louis, Mo. 68 S fair

St. Paul, Minn. 48 NW cloudy

St. Paul, Minn. 48 NW cloudy

Yankton, 47 NE cloudy

LOCAL ITEMS.

English walking hats, in great variety, at J. W. Reilly's, 63 North Illinois street.

Finest variety of wall pockets and brackets at Bates House Bazaar, 22 and 24 North Illinois street.

Smoke the Exposition cigar. The best 10 cent cigar in the world. For sale, wholesale or retail, at J. T. Woodward's, 15 North Illinois street. Try them. 15

Leghorn, French Chip, English Milan, fine hair and Panama hats, in all the new shapes, just received at J. W. Reilly's, 63 North Illinois street.

At 95 East Washington street C. S. Judd has superior facilities for making stereoscopic views.

For sale, that desirable corner property on the southeast corner of Alabama and Market streets being 90 feet on Alabama and 142 1/2 feet on Market. For full particulars apply to Jesse Jones, trustee, rooms 15 and 16 Talbot block.

This is the best season for making a photograph of your home. C. S. Judd, Landscape Photographer, 95 East Washington street.

ANOTHER SAM PATCH.

Miraculous Escape—A Trout Fisherman Goes Over a Fall Eighty Feet High.

(Milford Del.) Cor. Phila. Times.

Thomas L. Atkins, a gentleman from New Jersey, has for the past few days been stopping at Dingman's Ferry for the purpose of fishing the numerous trout streams in that vicinity.

On Saturday morning last he took his basket and rod and started for the Adams, a stream some two miles to the side of Dingman's, and one of the hardest and most dangerous streams to fish of in this country.

This creek is about eight miles in length, and on either hand rises a perpendicular and almost unbroken wall of rock, while in a number of places the stream pours over falls from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet high.

Taking an old wood road at the foot of the mountain, he bent his steps for a point about a mile above the "High Falls," with the intention of "striking in" at that point, and fishing through to the Dingman road. Arriving at his destination, about noon, he had brought his trout to the head of the falls where he sat down to rest himself and eat his lunch.

At this place there are several falls in close proximity to one another, the upper one, the highest on the stream, being one hundred and fifty feet, and the others gradually lessening in height until they reached the level creek bed below.

In the intervening space between each of these falls there is a dark foaming pool worn into the solid rock by the constantly falling water, and some of which are very deep.

After refreshing himself, Mr. Atkins arose with the intention of fishing on through the falls, but after looking about him he wisely concluded to pass on to the next fall, and a place where he could descend more easily.

Gathering up his rod, he proceeded down the creek, being very careful to keep back from the face of the rocks. He had gone but a short distance down the stream when he discovered a little gully or ravine leading between high tiers of rocks down towards the creek. Thinking that the stream was below the falls, he decided to descend there.

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